



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY
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MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1877.

The Washington Republican of this morning publishes what purports to be a true copy of the letter written last March by President Hayes to Mr. Garfield, requesting that gentleman to withdraw from the Senatorial contest in Ohio in favor of Mr. Matthews. In it the President says he regards Mr. Garfield's chances of election as Speaker as excellent and that he, the President, will do whatever he can to accomplish it. If Mr. Hayes did write the letter printed by the Republican, Mr. Garfield has good cause to complain, for he was undoubtedly a stronger man before the Ohio Legislature than Mr. Matthews, and would now be filling that gentleman's seat in the U.S. Senate but for the letter alluded to, and yet, so far as is known, Mr. Hayes promises to secure his election as speaker have not been fulfilled. Whether other people have a right to complain, however, is another and a decidedly different question, for the President, at the time the letter referred to was written, may have labored under the impression that his influence with Congress would be sufficient to warrant his using it in Mr. Garfield's behalf, but he is a sensible man, and has long since seen that, though the democratic Congress would endorse and approve any of his suggestions that would redound either to the honor, credit or interest of the country, beyond those objects its purposes and his were entirely different; and having discovered this, to have even attempted to fulfill the promises upon which Mr. Garfield relied would have been worse than foolish, for according to the prescriptive opinion of the world a political mistake is equivalent to a crime, and such an attempt could only have resulted in a disgraceful failure. Political bargains are proverbially unstable, and the puerile verbiage of Mr. Garfield, as exhibited by his exchanging a bird in the hand for two in the bush, fully sustains the opinion heretofore expressed of that gentleman by those acquainted with him, and which is that rapacity is his leading characteristic, and overrides his discretion.

Speakers at the workmen's meetings in Baltimore declare that negroes are not as good as they are, and writers among the same party in this city say the negroes must take back seats, and yet they expect the negroes to vote for their candidates at the next election. The Philadelphia North American, in alluding to the workmen's party in that city, says "the workmen have frowned upon every effort to instruct the negro in skilled labor. The most inveterate prejudice against the negro finds its home among the mechanic classes. Were master workmen to offer to take colored apprentices the guilds would rebel at once, as they have done many times. It may be a hard thing to say, but it seems to be the truth, that the workmen have ever been the worst enemies of the colored race. They have always seconded the efforts of the white master to maintain the negro in thrall. The same class pride and class jealousy exists among the more intelligent mechanic class that has made the hosts of unskilled labor the cruelest of all the oppressors of the negro. The mobs that have raged against the negro in Northern cities have been mobbed led on by workmen, instigated thereto by demagogues no doubt, but all the less excusable because willing tools of such disreputable persons." Now if this be true and the negroes know it, we are strengthened in our belief that the expectations of a large negro vote for the so called workmen's ticket in this city will not be realized.

Ex-Governor Smith wrote a letter to the Fauquier Senatorial Convention, which, however, was not read, because the gentleman to whom it was addressed was one of the delegates who withdrew from that convention, in which he bade the convention and public life adieu. The instability of political popularity was never more glaringly illustrated than in the case of Gov. Smith, a gentleman who has been twice Governor of his State, and who has frequently represented his district in the Legislature and Congress by majorities approaching unanimity, and whose political course, until now, has invariably received the approval of his constituents, but who has just been overwhelmingly defeated, as he implies, for the reasons that he is in favor of the payment of the State's legal indebtedness and of a tax on dogs, and that, too, when the population of his district has the reputation of being as intelligent as any in the State. His successful opponent, however, Mr. Brooke, is an able and honorable gentleman, and having received the nomination of the convention should, on the day of the election, receive the votes of all the conservatives in the district.

The fact that Gen. Grant tried to take the wind out of President Hayes' sails by issuing an order for the withdrawal of the troops from the State Houses of South Carolina and Louisiana the day before the latter was inaugurated, only adds strength to the significance of the more recently developed fact that the present chief opponents of the President are General Grant's dearest friends and most ardent admirers, from Senator Cookling down to Mr. Alexander Shepherd. The war made upon him by the Washington Republican, of which Mr. Shepherd is part owner, has commenced in earnest and is being prosecuted to the extent of the materials at hand.

The action of the democratic caucus Saturday night in nominating Mr. Randall for Speaker, and the election of that gentleman to-day, attest the conservatism of the present popular branch of Congress, and will tend to strengthen every material interest of the country.

News of the Day.

Advices from El Paso show a most serious and threatening state of affairs. The entire lower portion of El Paso county is in possession of the mob, and the Americans throughout the county have abandoned their homes and fled to El Paso for safety. Judge Howard, who killed Louis Cardis at El Paso on the 10th instant, succeeded in making his escape to Mesilla, where he still remains. Cardis is said to have been the leader of a mob, who are the more desperate and threatening in consequence of his death. The Sheriff of El Paso is also at Mesilla, but refuses to return with Howard, as the latter would be killed immediately by the mob, while the Sheriff himself will be killed if he dares to return without Howard. Lieutenant Payne, who is in charge of the detachment of troops, says a large force will be required to suppress the mob. A large number of outlaws are encamped near the county seat. They declare they will fight the troops if the latter attempt to make any arrests. Judge Blaker is en route from St. Davis with troops to restore order.

Apparently a fatal mistake was committed by the party in pursuit of the train robbers that plundered the express car on the Union Pacific Railroad. A young man named Joel Collins was encountered by them, and he, resisting capture, was killed. His father is now investigating the case. He asserts that his son had sold a large lot of cattle to the Black Hills and was paid in gold nearly \$20,000, and that he could not have been at the Big Springs robbery. He resisted capture because he supposed he had fallen in with robbers. His father is a respectable citizen of Dallas, Texas, and the son was the owner of considerable property at San Antonio.

James P. Preston, Treasurer, and Edmund K. Rose, director of the suspended Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, of Patterson, N. J., were arraigned Saturday on an indictment for conspiracy to defraud and for embezzling \$20,000 assets of the company, which were distributed among the directors and some deposits to the exclusion of others. Rose was arraigned on a separate indictment for substantially the same offense. Preston is to be tried first on a separate indictment found on Thursday.

Near Waterville, Me., Saturday afternoon a number of workmen employed by Edwin Noyes to move a line of fence separating his land from that of Nathaniel Gilman, were fired upon by the latter, who had posted himself behind with a rifle and shot gun. Three of them, John Flood, Wm. McNally and Daniel Butler, were wounded. Gilman was arrested, and is the same person who shot his own brother on Broadway, New York, last winter.

A murder occurred in a street car in New York Saturday night. A gentleman who was standing on the platform of a Sixth avenue car, which was just turning into Varick street from Canal, was insulted by a rough and provoked him, whereupon the fellow drew a knife and stabbed the gentleman three times in the abdomen. The wounded man died instantly, and his assailant was arrested.

The New York Tribune announces the discovery of a bold and extensive lottery swindling scheme, and that tickets to a very large amount have already been sold in the large cities, including Baltimore. Judge A. O. Lochraue, of Georgia, has arrived in New York for the prosecution of the swindlers. The lottery is intended to be for the benefit of the Massie Home of Atlanta.

The business portion of Jacksonville, New York, was burned yesterday by an incendiary fire. Among the buildings destroyed were three hotels, Episcopal Church, postoffice, town hall, six stores and fifteen dwellings.

J. M. Binkley, Assistant Attorney General of the United States under President Johnson, has disappeared mysteriously. His mental condition for several days past has excited some apprehension.

The French Elections.

PARIS, Oct. 14—Midnight.—The elections have been tranquil. The following have been successful: Jules Grevy, Moderate Republican, ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies from the Ninth Arrondissement of Paris, vice M. Thiers, deceased; Albert Grevy, Moderate Republican from the First Arrondissement of Bassano; Leon Gambetta, Republican from the 20th Arrondissement of Paris; M. Bonnet Duvardier, (now in prison for libelling President MacMahon), in the 17th Arrondissement of Paris, Moderate Republican; Paul de Casagnot, Government candidate for the Arrondissement of Condon, re-elected; Louis Blanc, Radical Republican from the 5th Arrondissement of Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 15—2 a. m.—Up to this hour 150 results of the election are known. The Conservatives have gained thirteen seats hitherto occupied by Republicans. The Republicans have gained five Conservative seats.

PARIS, Oct. 15—3 a. m.—One hundred and sixty results are now known. 107 Republicans and 47 Conservatives have been elected. Of the Republicans 102 belong to the 363 who voted the order of the day censuring the dissolution. The following have been elected:—M. Rouher, Bonapartist, Government candidate from the 1st Circumscription of Rome, re-elected; Richard Waddington, Moderate Republican, 3d Circumscription of Rouen, defeating the Government candidate; Baron Haussmann, Bonapartist, Government candidate from Ajaccio, defeating Prince Napoleon, the late member; Gambetta was elected by 13,812 votes against his opponent's 1,611.

PARIS, Oct. 15—4:35 a. m.—161 Republicans and 71 Conservatives have been elected. In four cases second ballots will be necessary. The Republicans have lost 24 seats formerly occupied by them, and the Conservatives 10.

PARIS, Oct. 15—5 a. m.—Jules Grevy was elected in the Arrondissement of Dole, defeating the Government candidate as well as in Paris. M. De Fourton, Bonapartist, the present Minister of the Interior, Government candidate for Kibera, has been re-elected.

PARIS, Oct. 15—9 a. m.—Three hundred results are now known. One hundred and ninety seven are republicans, of which 180 belong to the "363" of the late Chamber. Ninety nine are conservatives, of which 64 are re-elected and 35 new. The Republicans lost 27 seats but gain 13. For an actual majority of the chamber 267 votes are required.

PARIS, Oct. 15—10:30 a. m.—Three hundred and seventy-five arrondissements return 248 republicans and 117 MacMahonists. Second ballots are required in eight cases. The republicans lose 30 seats, but gain 14.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—In a final circular to the Prefects on Saturday, M. De Fourton, Minister of the Interior, after announcing M. Gambetta's second sentence, and declaring that three hundred constituencies are secure for government candidates, said: "The Bourgeois meanwhile rises, thus affirming its confidence in the government's success."

A syndicate of brokers also telegraphed to the provinces on Saturday as follows: "The republican success is regarded as certain.—Reuter 105f, 95c."

It is true that that figure was touched during Saturday, probably through the efforts of that same syndicate, and for the purpose of influencing the elections, but when the Bourse closed at 4 o'clock, the vote was 105f, 25c, and business was done on the Boulevards later at 105f, 12c. Now that the elections are over peacefully, and a republican success is undoubtedly, it is worthy of remark, in contrast with the official declaration of Saturday, that business was done in routes on the Boulevards this morning at 105f, 90c.

Virginia News.

At the late Fauquier Senatorial Convention Mr. Brooke's friends claimed the right of having the whole delegation from Fauquier county because he had carried that county by a large majority. The delegates opposed to him denied that right, and demanded that the vote be not sealed, and because their demand was not granted, withdrew from the Convention, and Mr. A. D. Payne, the conservative superintendent of Fauquier county, declares that the committee managing under such circumstances is a nullity and has no claim upon the allegiance of the conservative voters of this county and district.

Most Rev. Archbishop Gibbons preached his farewell sermon in St. Peter's cathedral, Richmond, yesterday, previous to his departure for Baltimore, to which city he goes this week to enter upon the duties of archbishop of Baltimore and primate of the Catholic Church in America. The Catholic clergy of Norfolk have purchased a testimonial to the archbishop in the shape of a magnificent and costly golden chalice, which will be taken to Richmond and presented to him to-morrow.

In a short time the commission of Mr. C. P. Ramsell, U. S. Marshall for Virginia, will expire. Mr. Edward C. Marshall, the eldest son of Chief Justice Marshall, and formerly President of Manassas Gap Railroad, is an applicant for the position, and, in company with Colonel Mosby, has had a personal interview with the President on the subject.

An insane man mounted the yard engine at Bristol, on Thursday, when the engineer and fireman were at dinner, and, turning on a full head of steam, ran into a train of box cars, smashing two of them and damaging the engine.

Nillard F. Leland, of Fauquier county, a pupil at the deaf and dumb asylum in Staunton, dropped dead there, from heart disease, last Wednesday.

William Sandidge has received the conservative nomination for the House of Delegates from Amherst county.

The people of Lexington are urging the completion of the Valley Railroad to that town by the labor of the penitentiary convicts.

An excursion train, tickets good for fifteen days, will leave Richmond to-night for New York and intermediate points.

Jacob R. Hawkins was sent on to court, in Richmond, last Saturday, for setting fire to the dwelling house of Hiram W. Tyler.

Crawford Alley has been fined \$50 and sent to jail for one month, in Richmond, for an indecent assault upon Miss Dora E. Willis.

Judge Hughes will hold the Circuit and District Courts of the United States at Danville and Abingdon for Judge Rives, who is sick.

In eight fox chases, in Pittsylvania county, Mr. H. Carter caught one red and six gray foxes.

The Caucus.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—midnight.—The democratic caucus, at the Capitol, to-night, disappointed many, in that there was no "noise or confusion," and that the result was so felicitous. Mr. Randall was chosen Speaker on the first ballot, receiving 109 votes to 23 for Mr. Goode, and 12 for Mr. Saylor. Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, had no opposition for Sergeant at Arms, and was chosen by acclamation.

For Clerk there was a sharp, short and decisive contest between Mr. Adams, incumbent, and Mr. Caldwell, ex member from Alabama; resulting in Mr. Adams' selection, by a vote of 79 to 69. For Doorkeeper there were no less than ten applicants, Polk of Missouri, Patterson of New Jersey, McCoy of Maryland, Wedderburn of Virginia, Barum of New York, Gales of North Carolina, nephew of the late Joseph Gales, Hickey, Semmes, Jennings and Dailey. There were three ballots, the last resulting in Mr. Polk's selection, he receiving on this ballot 101 votes, Mr. McCoy and Mr. Patterson 12. Mr. Wedderburn received 17 votes on the first ballot and 15 on the second, and was withdrawn. Mr. Jas. M. Stewart was nominated for Postmaster on the first ballot, receiving 79 votes to 48 for Goodall, of Illinois, and 35 for Snyder, of New York, formerly of Alexandria, Va. Rev. Dr. Poisel, of the M. E. Church, South, of Baltimore, was chosen Chaplain on the first ballot, receiving 78 votes, while Mr. Townsend, of the P. M. Church, Chaplain of the last House, received 32 votes. A number of scattering ballots were cast, two being for Henry Ward Beecher.

The successful candidates were all warmly congratulated by a host of friends who filled the lobbies and passages leading to the Hall of the House.

Mr. Randall was informed of his selection by Messrs. Wood of New York, Goode of Virginia, and Saylor of Ohio, and, upon entering the Hall, was greeted with loud applause. He said:—

"Mr. Chairman and Representatives—I thank you. Your action to-night is most grateful to me. I will, in administering the high office to which I have been called, endeavor to do my full duty to my country, believing that in such a course I will best promote the interest and success of our party, secure your confidence, and receive the approval of my countrymen."

The caucus was in session until near 11 o'clock, but everything was conducted in the most orderly and harmonious manner, and the result will, doubtless, give general satisfaction. Most of the defeated candidates took the result very philosophically, and acquiesced with a good grace.

Now that the contest is over, it seems a pity that Mr. Goode should have allowed himself to have been made to occupy a position so entirely antagonistic to his original intentions, which were to have remained out of the fight. Representations were made to him of results that could not be realized, and others saw this and retired, leaving him to assume a role not only embarrassing to himself but to his colleagues, several of whom, though desiring the election of Mr. Randall, felt compelled to cast their votes for Mr. Goode from personal considerations, and because of his being from Virginia. Mr. John T. Harris, it is understood, alone of the delegation, refused to vote for Mr. G., and cast his ballot for Mr. Randall. Others of the delegation who had been pledged to Mr. Randall, were by him relieved of their obligation.

The attempt to combine the friends of the opponents of Mr. Randall proved a failure, as the vote showed, and only strengthened him with many, who thought they saw in it a spirit of persecution which reacted in Mr. R.'s favor.

Mr. Stewart's re-election was assured from the first. A more popular officer has never been in the Capitol, and one who has the esteem and love of the members and employees. There was not one of the latter who did not use all his influence in behalf of the noble Virginian.

An attempt was made in the caucus to take from the Speaker the appointment of the committees and let the House make its own selections, but the attempt was a signal failure. Gov. Walker, of Virginia, it is understood, made the motion, but had only two supporters.

Dr. Poisel's selection as Chaplain gives great satisfaction, and, among his most zealous supporters, were two Catholics. It is understood that pledges were given that the old gentleman would make his prayers brief but fervent.

Six new cases of yellow fever occurred at Fernandina Saturday; no deaths reported. Dr. Herndon is critically sick.

The Eastern War.

The London Times' conclusion is that only 200,000 men have crossed the Danube, of which 60,000 have been disposed of by battle or disease. Of the Imperial Guard only 60,000 will reach the front fit for service, so that, as reinforced, the army will again amount to 200,000. This includes the Romanians, but excludes the Dobruja column of 30,000. The writer estimates Osman Pasha's army, as reinforced, at 100,000, and Suleiman Pasha's at about the same, so the two combatants have equal forces. The Turkish reports from Schipka represent military operations entirely suspended by the weather.

Intelligence from Biela states that Suleiman Pasha's army is decimated by typhus. Biela advises of the 10th instant that Suleiman Pasha has detached 30,000 men to consequence of a movement of Gen. Zummerman. The whole Romanian army before Plevna has been provided with clothing.

Chevet Pasha, concerning whose movements there has been some uncertainty, now telegraphs from Plevna, under date of Friday: "I have arrived at Plevna and interviewed Osman Pasha. A third convoy has entered Plevna. There is no trace of the enemy on the road from Plevna to Orhanie, which is guarded by troops stationed at the principal points."

Nothing has been received from the Russians about the latest battle in Armenia since the bulletin dated October 9th, which stated that the Turks had abandoned most of their positions and begun retreating in consequence of the occupation of new positions by the Russians. From private and official reports coming through Constantinople it appears that Moukhtar Pasha, possibly in consequence of fighting from October 2 to October 4, thought it advisable to occupy a less extended line, and withdrew his right wing, which stood near Sarbatan, holding the advanced position on the Kiziltepe, and retiring to Hadjioli and Vezinkoi. The line occupied till lately on the spurs of Alladja Dag was a very formidable one, most of the positions being well nigh impregnable in front, but it extended at least fifteen to seventeen miles, so that it would have required an army much larger than Moukhtar Pasha had at his command to keep it. He has probably, all told, about thirty-five or forty thousand men, and it was clearly the plan of the Russian attack to break through this long line, especially as the advanced position on the right, extending to Sarbatan and to Kiziltepe, left a gap between his right and left where a road from Alexandropol by Gallean, Sarbatan and Hadjioli strikes away down towards Vezinkoi and Kars. It was, according to Moukhtar's account, while this movement was being effected on Tuesday morning, that the Russians commenced an attack in strong force, with sixty pieces of artillery. The Turkish guns and two columns of infantry speedily took up position, and a duel between heavy cannon took place all along the line from Khorjoz to Hadjioli. The battle raged from afternoon till six and a half after sunset, when the Russians, despite being frequently reinforced during the conflict, were thoroughly beaten and retreated under cover of darkness with a loss which Ghezi Moukhtar estimates at twelve thousand killed and wounded. On Tuesday night the Turks remained encamped on the field, and the following morning accomplished the movement to Alladja Dag which the enemy had attempted to frustrate.

The Czar has issued a decree providing that every soldier engaged in the war may be promoted to a commissioned officer for distinguished services on passing the usual examinations. The Agence Russe and the Vienna Political Correspondence deny that there has been any Hungarian raid into Romania. A telegram from Turin, however, asserts that the raiders were pursued by the Austrian authorities. Nothing more has been heard of the movements of the raiders. It seems probable that there has been an incursion of some kind, though its importance has been much exaggerated.

A SINGULAR ANNOUNCEMENT.—Services were held at High street Baptist Church yesterday afternoon, in memory of the late Rev. Mark R. Watkinson, pastor of the Orient Baptist Church. The attendance was large, Mr. Watkinson having been for several years pastor of this church. Rev. C. A. Bittling delivered the memorial oration, and spoke eloquently of the unswerving devotion of Mr. Watkinson to Christian principles. He deemed it right, he said, now that his friend was dead, to make known a fact which might serve as an explanation of some of the seeming eccentricities of Mr. Watkinson, on account of which he was often misunderstood and created harsh feelings. When they were students together at Lewisburg Seminary, Pa., Mr. Watkinson was exceptionally diligent in his studies, sometimes remaining at his books all night. This finally weakened him so that his nervous system became disordered, and he was insane for a brief time. While so he was taken to an asylum, where he would allow no visitors to come near him but the speaker. Even then he was very religious, and kept a Bible constantly in his hand. On one occasion he got possession of a large carving knife, and when the speaker went to his cell as usual, after conversing for a while, he said: "I feel that God desires me to offer you as a sacrifice to Him," at the same time manifesting his purpose to kill him with the knife which he held in his hand. Realizing the danger of his situation, he replied: "Don't you think you had better pray over it first?" "I will," he immediately acquiesced, and, upon his kneeling down to pray, the speaker slipped out and saved himself. Although Mr. Watkinson's recovery was speedy, he believed he never recovered his full nerve power, and was on this account sometimes abrupt and irritable in his manner without being able to prevent it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bittling's remarks, Rev. J. T. Craig read the resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Watkinson, adopted by the Fourth street Baptist Church, Portsmouth, Va., and was followed by Rev. Dr. J. W. Williams in a few appropriate remarks.—Balt. Gazette.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT.—Special dispatches from London announce that ex-President Grant has nearly completed his trip through England and Scotland. At every point in his tour of the island he has been greeted very warmly, especially by the populace, and his speeches to workmen, while free from anything like demagogism, have generally strengthened his popularity.

He has returned to London with his family, to remain during the entire London season. He has secured apartments in Bristol Hotel, Burlington Gardens, in the West End, the fashionable quarter of the city.

This decision of Gen. Grant is evidently in recognition of the desire of many distinguished Englishmen to continue those attentions shown him, and also to enable him to entertain his friends. Society is on the qui vive to learn more concerning his plans.

He will not, it is understood, resume his travels till spring. The following is going the rounds of the English press: Gen. Grant sat on the piazza of the hotel at Palazzo smoking his cigar; Mrs. Grant was near. It was evening. Suddenly rose on the air of this out-of-the-way Italian town the "Star Spangled Banner," sung beautifully by an excellent tenor voice. The Grants were delighted; the singer was presented to them, and proved to be an army comrade of the General, a Philadelphian who is studying for the lyric stage.

The large tobacco warehouse of Meyer Bros., in Lock Haven, Pa., was burned last night. Loss \$10,000.

From Washington.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.] WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.

The rush, crush and jam at the Capitol to-day was only equaled by that at the opening of the last session. The corridors and galleries are crowded, and a very great proportion of the crowd is composed of females.

The radicals at the opening of the House at tempted to filibuster, but were prevented by the tact and skill of the Clerk.

B. F. Butler is in his seat, and voted for Garfield for Speaker.

The radicals held a caucus previous to the assembling of the House and nominated a full ticket for officers of the House, headed by J. A. Garfield, of Ohio, for Speaker.

No changes have yet been made in the subordinate officers of the House, and it is not likely that there will be before the first of the month, the old employees holding over.

The Senate was in session to-day but a short time.

The rush for positions is great, and members are undergoing the usual requisitorial process.

Mr. Randall, in his speech to-day, recommended measures to prevent another fraudulent election of President, and strongly urged further retrenchment and reform.

The extra session of Congress opened to-day.

SENATE.

The Vice President called the Senate of the 45th Congress together at stroke of noon.

The Chaplain opened the Senate, thanking God that "He had kept the people and the nation the long summer, long, long, in the hollow of his hand." He prayed especially for Senator Morton.

The proclamation of the President convening the extra session of Congress was read.

Mr. Hamlin submitted an order that the Senate, until further order, meet at 12 m., which was agreed to.

Mr. Thurman presented the credentials of Stanley Matthews, Senator from Ohio, vice Sherman, resigned.

Mr. Cookerille presented the credentials of D. H. Armstrong, from Missouri, vice Bogy, deceased.

Mr. Wallace presented the credentials of J. D. Cameron, Senator from Pennsylvania, vice Simon Cameron, resigned.

These gentlemen were then sworn in and took their seats.

Mr. Anthony, of R. I., moved that a committee of two be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee of the House, to inform the President that the Congress had assembled and was ready for business, which was agreed to.

Mr. Anthony, of R. I., and Mr. Bayard, of Del., were appointed members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a resolution for reviving and continuing in force the standing committees of the Senate as they existed at the close of the last special session.

Mr. Thurman desired that the resolution lie over until to-morrow morning, and this was agreed to.

Mr. Whyte moved to take a recess until two o'clock, but on the suggestion of Mr. Cookling changed his motion to an adjournment, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives met at noon and was called to order by the Clerk.

After prayer the roll was called. The names of Representatives that have contested seats in Florida, Louisiana and Colorado were omitted from the roll.

Two hundred and eighty-seven members answered to their names.

Mr. Hale, of Me., demanded to know why the name of Mr. Belford, Representative from Colorado, was omitted.

The Clerk explained the law under which he acted.

Mr. Wood, of N. Y., moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker and demanded the previous question on his motion.

Mr. Hale introduced a resolution striking the name of Mr. T. M. Patterson from the roll as Representative from Colorado and inserting the name of Mr. James B. Belford.

Mr. Cox raised the point that the resolution was not in order.

The Clerk sustained the point of order and refused an appeal.

The motion of Mr. Wood for the previous question was agreed to (by tellers) yeas 149, yeas 129.

The House then proceeded to receive nominations for Speaker.

Mr. Clymer, of Penn., nominated Hon. Samuel J. Randall.

Mr. Hale, of Me., nominated Hon. James A. Garfield, of Ohio.

Messrs. Clymer, Hale, Banning, East and Foster were appointed tellers and the voting for Speaker was proceeded with. The vote stood: Randall 149; Garfield 132.

So Mr. Randall was declared elected Speaker. He was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Garfield and Goode and delivered the following address:—

MR. RANDALL'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—Elevated for the second time to the first office of the House of Representatives, I thank you with all my heart, and I will endeavor, with an even temper, but rigid impartiality, in presiding over your deliberations, to respond to the confidence you have placed in me by conforming my actions to the clearly expressed will of a majority of the House under its rules. I solicit the support of the House in the discharge of my duties and in the conduct of its business. All considerations of party should be subordinate to the best interests of the country. The Executive, who had been placed in power, was obeyed as the actual government, regardless of the grave events which surrounded its birth. All should labor together for public tranquility, and look to the complete pacification of the whole country in its legislation. The present is a momentous period. Provisions must be made by legislation against the wrongs which have occurred, and dangers which threaten us since we last met. There have been reductions in the public expenditures. Certainly still greater reductions can be made, and they will not prevent a proper discharge of the functions of the Government. To make an honest administration it should be frugal. When the iron rule of hard necessity has darkened every home and labor in the land is extravagance with the public money is an unpardonable crime. I invoke that tolerance of opinion so needed for free discussion, and that justness of judgment required for impartial legislation, and that mutual confidence which should subsist between the House and its presiding officer, and I am now ready to take the oath as its presiding officer. [Applause.]

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, oldest member by consecutive service, then administered the oath to Mr. Randall.

The roll was then called and the members sworn in by States.

After swearing in the members the caucus nominees were all elected, and a committee with Mr. Goode at its head was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the House was ready to receive any communication he might have to send it. A recess was then taken to 4 o'clock to draw seats.

SENATE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The democratic members of the Senate held a caucus this morning to discuss generally the organization of the Senate and the constitution of its committees. No action was taken.

At a recent concert, it was the subject of remark, that in what fine "voice" the singers were; in commenting his good judgment, the leader will pardon us for whispering that he always recommends Bull's Cough Syrup for clearing and strengthening the voice.

Titles.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette: FAIRBANK C. H., Oct. 13, 1877.—Some years ago when Queen Victoria wished to show her appreciation of the late George Peabody's generosity to the poor of London she offered him a knighthood, but he, true to his republican principles, and disdain any higher title than that of an American citizen, politely but firmly declined. In a recent number of Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper is a portrait of Sir Vincent Harbord, K. T., of Chicago, Ill. A full blown American Knight! Is republicanism simplicity on the wane? But K. G. represents the Order of the Garter, and K. T. the Knights Templars. Here is a solution of the enigma. Nevertheless the average American deeply loves a handle to his name, as the Right Honorable Grand Masters, Generalissimos, Noble Grand, Grand Worthies, Right Worthing Grand in the secret societies, and in the outer world the untold numbers of ex judges, colonels and captains will never smelt powder, and doctors, who never had a patient, all plainly show. Yet a bestowed by one's fellows as an acknowledgment of merit is preferable to one gotten by the lucky accident system which prevails in London.

Mr. Smith, in the tall trade, by strict attention to business rolls up a bulky balance at bankers, and gets elected one of the sheriffs. During his year of office the Queen's third class gowns birth to her fifth lady, or some European potentate comes over to state at the huge hotel. Her Majesty happens to ride through the city, and forthwith Smith and one or two others are called forward. Dropping on one knee they receive the tap on the shoulder from the sword in the hands of royalty, and rise Sir Knights of the realm. Smith develops into Squire the smell of tallow becomes odious, and a big coat of arms is emblazoned upon the carriage where only a candle ought to be. In a recent issue you mention the refusal of the London Court of Aldermen to admit Sir John Bennett, Mr. Bennett, now developed into Sir John, of the clock maker, whose store on the southeast of Chesapeake is so familiar to Londoners, was the large hall on the top, falling to the fact of the staff on which it works, precisely at 1 p.m., and the fancy images trotting in and out on the first story as the clock strikes the hour, to the huge delight of the gamins who flock to the performance. I remember to have seen the water, always popping up like a Jack in the box, when last exposed, Sir John appears to have excited the opposition of his fellow citizens to an unusual degree. He is a good specimen of what advertising will do for a man, but a strong dash of the Yankee about him, and does not appear to know the difference between notoriety and fame. But the Aldermen must not be so particular. To cast a big dinner occasionally and wear antiquated gowns on special occasions require no great amount of dignity, and these are their chief duties in the estimation of the average Londoner.

A. V.

The Episcopal Triennial Convention.

In the General Episcopal Convention at Boston, Saturday